

### **REMARKS**

After the foregoing amendment, claims 1-2, 4-14 and 16-28, as amended, are pending in the application. Claims 1, 13 and 19 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Claims 3 and 15 have been canceled. Claims 24-28 are new. Applicant submits that no new matter has been added to the application by the Amendment.

### **Objection to the Specification**

The Examiner objected page 23, lines 18-19 for incorrect reference designators. Applicant has replaced lines 18-19 with new lines 18-19 correcting the reference designators in accordance with the Examiner's objection. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the specification.

### **Rejection - 35 U.S.C. § 103**

The Examiner rejected claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,690,480 (Maeda) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,215,790 (Voit). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Maeda is directed to a one-touch Internet FAX apparatus which, upon receiving an Internet address from a certain destination, the apparatus can communicate with the same destination by telephone or by connecting to a LAN and switching to an Internet FAX mode. A random access memory stores in a table, addressable by a one touch number: the presence or absence of a G3 FAX function, a telephone number, the presence or absence of an Internet FAX function, an Internet address and abbreviation of the destination. (Fig. 2 and col. 10, lines 26-33). The decision as to whether to transmit to the destination selected by the one touch number by G3 over a telephone line or by the Internet is determined in accordance with the presence or absence of the respective functions, as shown in Fig. 3. According to Fig. 3, if both a telephone and an Internet function are present, the FAX is transmitted over the Internet.

With respect to claims 1 and 13, the Examiner states, *inter alia*, that Maeda teaches at col. 12, lines 54-62 and 35-40, a judging section to judge whether said telephone number input through said input section is able to be used, and a number transmitting section to

transmit said input telephone number, based on a judgment result by said judging section to either of a first address supplying device or said second address supplying device.

Applicant has amended independent claims 1 and 13 to recite that the first telephone number corresponds to a first telephone network and the second telephone number corresponds to a second telephone network, and that a judging section judges whether said telephone number input through said input section corresponds to the first telephone network or to the second telephone network.

Maeda teaches at col. 12, lines 54-62 and 35-40, a judging section that judges whether the G3 mode or the Internet Fax mode is to be used for transmission, based on whether or not a telephone function or a facsimile function is available for a selected one touch number (Fig. 3). As made clear at col. 12 and Fig. 3, Maeda does not teach or suggest a judging section which judges whether the input telephone number corresponds to a first network or a second network. Stated another way, the judging by the judging section of an input telephone number could result in a transmission by either the Internet or the telephone network, simply because the decision is not based on the telephone number, but upon the availability of the Internet function and/or the telephone network.

The Examiner further states in connection with claim 3 that Maeda teaches at Fig. 3 and col. 18, lines 15-40 and col. 12, lines 1-15, a judging section that judges whether the input is a first telephone number or a second telephone number. However, Fig. 3, col. 18, lines 15-40 and col. 12, lines 1-15 do not teach a judging section which judges whether an input corresponds to a first telephone network or a second telephone network, as recited in amended claims 1 and 13. As discussed above, Fig. 3 teaches judging the manner of transmission by the availability of a Fax or a telephone function. Col. 12, lines 1-15 is directed to the acknowledgment by the receiving side of a transmission. As shown in Fig. 3, the codes sent by the receiving side are binary data streams and not telephone numbers. Further, col. 18, lines 15-40 merely described a protocol for switching from G3 to Fax mode and does not teach or suggest judging based on a telephone number.

Claims 1 and 13 each recite a judging section to judge whether said telephone number input through said input section corresponds to a first telephone network or to a second telephone network. Maeda teaches a judging section that selects the Internet or a telephone network based on the availability of the Internet and the telephone network and not based on

judging whether the input telephone number corresponds to a first telephone network or a second telephone network, as recited by amended claims 1 and 13.

The Examiner further states with regard to claims 1 and 13, that Maeda does not teach first and second address devices that store respectively, correspondence between first and second telephone numbers and a network address, but that Voit teaches at Fig. 1 and col. 13, lines 30-40, first and second address devices that store respectively, correspondence between first and second telephone numbers and a network address. The Examiner states it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Maeda and Voit.

Voit is directed to a system responsive to domain name translation requests (Abstract). At col. 13, lines 30-40 and more specifically at lines 46-49, Voit states that "The server 51 receives a domain name query from the public packet data network 31. The server may execute a direct lookup table based translation to an IP address or a telephone number." Thus Voit teaches translation from a domain name. A domain name is not a telephone number. Accordingly, Voit does not teach or suggest an address supplying device that stores correspondence between a telephone number and a network address such that the address supplying device transmits a network address to the communications apparatus in response to receiving a telephone number, as recited in claims 1 and 13.

Applicant submits that the combination of Maeda and Voit does not teach or suggest either: (1) a judging section which judges whether an input corresponds to a first telephone network or to a second telephone network, or (2) an address supplying device that stores correspondence between a telephone number and a network address. Applicant submits that the combination of Maeda and Voit does not make either claim 1 or claim 13 obvious. Accordingly Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the §103 rejection of claims 1 and 13.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that since amended claims 1 and 13 have been shown to be allowable, claims 2, 4-12 dependent on claim 1, and claims 14 and 16-18, dependent on claim 13 are allowable, at least by their dependency. Accordingly, for all the above reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of claims 2, 4-12, 14 and 16-18.

The Examiner further states that independent claim 19 is rejected on the basis of the rejections to claims 1 and 3.

Claim 19 has been amended to recite judging whether said received telephone number corresponds to a first telephone network or a second telephone network. As discussed above, neither Maeda nor Voit teach or suggest judging whether a received telephone line corresponds to a first telephone network or a second telephone network. Accordingly Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the §103 rejection of claim 19.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that since amended claims 19 has been shown to be allowable, claims 20-23 dependent on claim 19, are allowable, at least by their dependency. Accordingly, for all the above reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of claims 20-23.

#### **New claims 24-28**

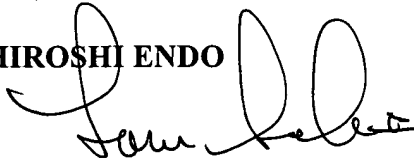
New independent claim 24 recites a judging section to judge whether an input telephone number corresponds to an outside telephone number for outside communication or an inside telephone number for inside communication. As discussed above, Maeda only judges whether an input telephone number can be transmitted via the Internet or by a telephone network based on the availability of those functions and does not have a judging section that judges whether an input telephone number is an outside telephone number or an inside telephone number. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of new claim 24. Further, it is respectfully submitted that since new claim 24 has been shown to be allowable, claims 25-28 dependent on claim 24, are allowable, at least by their dependency. Accordingly, for all the above reasons, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of new claims 25-28.

**Conclusion**

Insofar as the Examiner's objections and rejections have been fully addressed, the instant application, including claims 1-2, 4-14 and 16-28 is in condition for allowance and Notice of Allowability of claims 1-2, 4-14 and 16-28 is therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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(Date)

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